

JAQUES SPUR (PWS # 2350009)
SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT FINAL REPORT

March 1, 2002



State of Idaho
Department of Environmental Quality

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Executive Summary

Under the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996, all states are required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to assess every source of public drinking water for its relative sensitivity to contaminants regulated by the Act. The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is completing the assessments for all Idaho public drinking water systems. The assessment for your particular drinking water source is based on a land use inventory within a 1,000-foot radius of your drinking water source, sensitivity factors associated with the source, and characteristics associated with either your aquifer or watershed in which you live.

This report, *Source Water Assessment for Jaques Spur: Public Water System (PWS) #2350009* describes the public drinking water system, the associated potential contaminant sources located within a 1,000-foot boundary around the drinking water source, and the susceptibility (risk) that may be associated with any associated potential contaminants. This assessment should be used as a planning tool, taken into account with local knowledge and concerns, to develop and implement appropriate protection measures for this system. **The results should not be used as an absolute measure of risk and is not intended to undermine the confidence in your water system.**

The *Jaques Spur* drinking water system consists of a single well. The system is located between Sweetwater and Culdesac at the junction of Highway 95 and Mission Creek Road. The well is adjacent to the Jaques Spur café on the south side of Highway 95.

The system has a high susceptibility to inorganic contaminants (IOCs), volatile organic contaminants (VOCs), synthetic organic contaminants (SOCs), and microbial contaminants. The well is adjacent to the café and is within 25 feet of a septic line, giving the system an automatic high susceptibility to IOCs and microbials. The system also rated an automatic high susceptibility to IOCs due to detection of nitrate at levels above the maximum contaminant level (MCL). In addition, the system rated high for hydrologic sensitivity and system construction, which greatly influenced the overall susceptibility of the well.

Nitrate has been detected in the Jaques Spur drinking water system at levels above the MCL of 10 milligrams per liter (mg/L). Additionally, the levels appear to be increasing over time. In 1993, nitrate was detected at 8.35 mg/L. In 1997, nitrate was detected at 11.1 mg/L and in 1999, nitrate was recorded at 12.1 mg/L. The latest test results of 2000 show nitrate levels at 15 mg/L.

The initial computer generated contaminant source inventory conducted by the DEQ located one potential contaminant source within the 1,000-foot boundary. The source is a Group 1 site that shows an elevated level of nitrate. The second, or enhanced, phase of the contaminant inventory that involved contacting the operator to identify and add any additional potential sources in the area located two potential contaminant sources. These sources are a feedlot and a septic system. Additionally, the geographic information system (GIS) map shows that the well lies within 1000 feet of Highway 95, the Camas Prairie Railnet, and Lapwai Creek (Table 1). Furthermore, the 1997 sanitary survey indicates that the well is within 25 feet of a sewer line. Though this source is not included in the table below, it was used to assess the susceptibility of the well. A copy of

the susceptibility analysis worksheet for the Jaques Spur drinking water system along with a map showing any potential contaminant sources is included with this summary.

Table 1. Jaques Spur, Potential Contaminant Inventory

SITE #	Source Description ¹	Source of Information	Potential Contaminants ²
1	Group 1 Site-Nitrate	Database Search	IOC
2	Feedlot	Enhanced Inventory	IOC, Microbials
3	Septic Tank and Drainfield	Enhanced Inventory	IOC, Microbials
	Highway 95	GIS Map	IOC, VOC, SOC, Microbials
	Camas Prairie Railnet	GIS Map	IOC, VOC, SOC, Microbials
	Lapwai Creek	GIS Map	IOC, VOC, SOC, Microbials

²IOC = inorganic chemical, VOC = volatile organic chemical, SOC = synthetic organic chemical

Susceptibility Analysis

The water system's susceptibility to contamination was ranked as high, moderate, or low risk according to the following considerations: hydrologic characteristics, physical integrity of the well, land use characteristics, and potentially significant contaminant sources. The susceptibility rankings are specific to a particular potential contaminant or category of contaminants. Therefore, a high susceptibility rating relative to one potential contaminant does not mean that the water system is at the same risk for all other potential contaminants. The relative ranking that is derived for each well is a qualitative, screening-level step that, in many cases, uses generalized assumptions and best professional judgement. The following summaries describe the rationale for the susceptibility ranking.

Hydrologic Sensitivity

The hydrologic sensitivity of a well is dependent upon four factors: the surface soil composition, the material in the vadose zone (between the land surface and the water table), the depth to first ground water, and the presence of a 50-foot thick fine-grained zone above the producing zone of the well. Slowly draining soils such as silt and clay typically are more protective of ground water than coarse-grained soils such as sand and gravel. Similarly, fine-grained sediments in the subsurface and a water depth of more than 300 feet protect the ground water from contamination.

The hydrologic sensitivity is high for the well. Regional soil data indicates the presence of moderate to well draining soils. The well log was unavailable, preventing a determination of the depth to ground water, composition of the vadose zone, or presence of low permeability layers above the producing zone of the well.

Well Construction

Well construction directly affects the ability of the well to protect the aquifer from contaminants. System construction scores are reduced when information shows that potential contaminants will have a more difficult time reaching the intake of the well. Lower scores imply a system is less vulnerable to contamination. For example, if the well casing and annular seal both extend into a low permeability unit, then the possibility of contamination is reduced and the system construction score goes down. If the highest production interval is more than 100 feet below the

water table, then the system is considered to have better buffering capacity. If the wellhead and surface seal are maintained to standards, as outlined in sanitary surveys, then contamination down the well bore is less likely. If the well is protected from surface flooding and is outside the 100-year floodplain, then contamination from surface events is reduced.

The Jaques Spur drinking water well rated high for system construction. The 1997 sanitary survey indicates that the well is properly protected from surface flooding but that the surface seal may be inadequate in protecting the well against contamination. A well log was unavailable, limiting the amount of well construction information. Though the well may have met construction standards at the time of installation, current well construction standards are more stringent.

The Idaho Department of Water Resources *Well Construction Standards Rules* (1993) require all Public Water Systems (PWSs) to follow DEQ standards as well. IDAPA 58.01.08.550 requires that PWSs follow the *Recommended Standards for Water Works* (1997) during construction. Some of the requirements include casing thickness, well tests, and depth and formation type that the surface seal must be installed into. Table 1 of the *Recommended Standards for Water Works* (1997) lists the required steel casing thickness for various diameter wells. Well tests are required at the design pumping rate for 24 hours or until stabilized drawdown has continued for at least six hours when pumping at 1.5 times the design pumping rate.

Potential Contaminant Source and Land Use

The well rated moderate for IOCs (e.g., arsenic, nitrate), VOCs (e.g., petroleum products), SOC (e.g., pesticides), and microbial contaminants (e.g., bacteria). The land use within the delineated area is predominantly agricultural land, contributing to the land use rating. The limited number of potential contaminant sources that surround the well also contributed to the final ratings.

Final Susceptibility Rating

An IOC detection above a drinking water standard MCL, any detection of a VOC or SOC, or a detection of total coliform bacteria or fecal coliform bacteria at the wellhead will automatically give a high susceptibility rating to a well, despite the land use of the area, because a pathway for contamination already exists. In this case, nitrate levels detected in the system exceeded the MCL, giving an automatic high susceptibility score for IOCs. Additionally, having potential contaminant sources within 50 feet of the wellhead will give an automatic high susceptibility rating. The well is located within 25 feet of a septic line, giving automatic high susceptibility scores for IOCs and microbial contamination. Hydrologic sensitivity and system construction scores are heavily weighted in the final scores. Having multiple potential contaminant sources in the 0- to 3-year time-of-travel zone (Zone 1B) and much agricultural land contribute greatly to the overall ranking. In terms of total susceptibility, the well rated high for IOCs, VOCs, SOC, and microbial contaminants. In addition to the high nitrate levels and the proximity of the well to a septic line, the system also had high hydrologic sensitivity and system construction scores, further influencing the overall susceptibility of the well.

Options for Drinking Water Protection

This assessment should be used as a basis for determining appropriate new protection measures or re-evaluating existing protection efforts. No matter what ranking a source receives, protection is always important. Whether the source is currently located in a “pristine” area or an area with numerous industrial and/or agricultural land uses, the way to ensure good water quality in the future is to act now to protect valuable water supply resources.

For the Jaques Spur system, drinking water protection activities should focus on repairing any deficiencies listed in the sanitary survey and on implementation practices aimed at maintaining well construction to avoid contamination from contaminant sources within the designated source water area. The Jaques Spur should consider engineering controls to reduce the nitrate levels in the drinking water. They may also want to move the septic line that is near the well to a distance greater than 50 feet from the wellhead. Partnerships with state and local agencies and industry groups should be established and are critical to success. The Jaques Spur may want to establish a dialog with the relevant state and local agencies related to wellhead protection. Providing a well log to the relevant agencies may assist them in determining the specific drinking water protection needs. Drinking water protection activities should be aimed at long-term management strategies even though these strategies may not yield results in the near term.

Due to the time involved with the movement of ground water, drinking water protection activities should be aimed at long-term management strategies even though these strategies may not yield results in the near term. A strong public education program should be a primary focus of any drinking water protection plan. There are multiple resources available to help communities implement protection programs, including the Drinking Water Academy of the U.S. EPA. For areas where transportation corridors transect the delineation, the Department of Transportation should be included in protection activities. Drinking water protection activities for agriculture should be coordinated with the Idaho State Department of Agriculture, the Soil Conservation Commission, the local Soil Conservation District, and the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Assistance

Public water suppliers and others may call the following DEQ offices with questions about this assessment and to request assistance with developing and implementing a local protection plan. In addition, draft protection plans may be submitted to the DEQ office for preliminary review and comments.

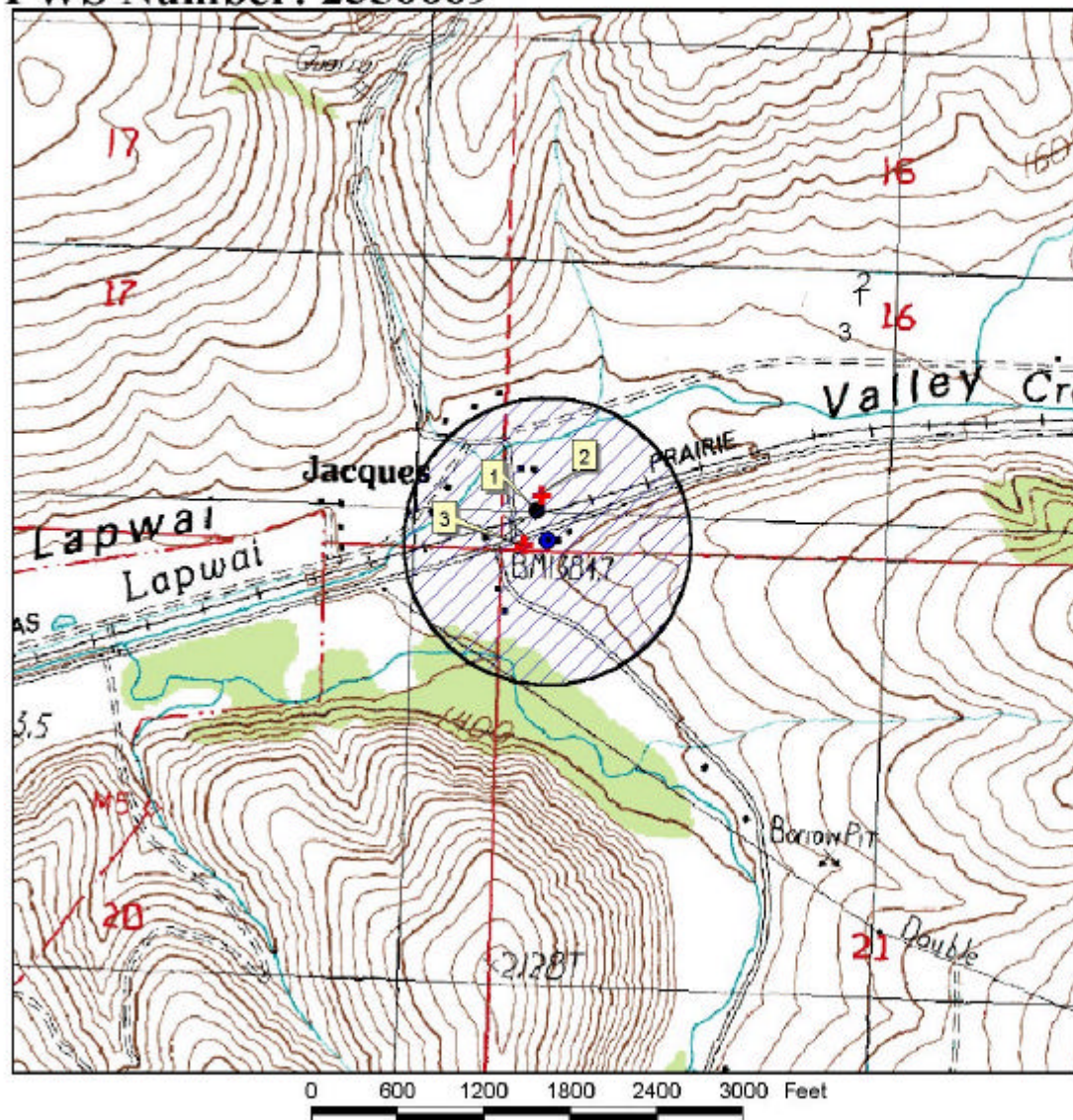
Lewiston Regional DEQ Office (208) 799-4370

State DEQ Office (208) 373-0502

Website: <http://www2.state.id.us/deq>

Water suppliers serving fewer than 10,000 persons may contact John Bokor, Idaho Rural Water Association, at 1-800-962-3257 for assistance with drinking water protection (formerly wellhead protection) strategies.

Jacques Spur: WELL #1 **PWS Number: 2350009**



LEGEND

- 1B (3 yr TOT)
- Wellhead
- Enhanced Inventory
- CERCLIS Site
- RICRIS Site
- Dairy
- LUST Site
- Closed UST Site
- Open UST Site
- Business Mailing List
- NPDES Site
- Mine
- AST
- Toxic Release Inventory
- SARA Title III Site (EPCRA)
- Recharge Point
- Injection Well
- Group 1 Site
- Cyanide Site
- Landfill
- Wastewater Land App. Site

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POTENTIAL CONTAMINANT INVENTORY LIST OF ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

AST (Aboveground Storage Tanks) – Sites with aboveground storage tanks.

Business Mailing List – This list contains potential contaminant sites identified through a yellow pages database search of standard industry codes (SIC).

CERCLIS – This includes sites considered for listing under the **Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)**. CERCLA, more commonly known as ASuperfund, is designed to clean up hazardous waste sites that are on the national priority list (NPL).

Cyanide Site – DEQ permitted and known historical sites/facilities using cyanide.

Dairy – Sites included in the primary contaminant source inventory represent those facilities regulated by Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) and may range from a few head to several thousand head of milking cows.

Deep Injection Well – Injection wells regulated under the Idaho Department of Water Resources generally for the disposal of stormwater runoff or agricultural field drainage.

Enhanced Inventory – Enhanced inventory locations are potential contaminant source sites added by the water system. These can include new sites not captured during the primary contaminant inventory, or corrected locations for sites not properly located during the primary contaminant inventory. Enhanced inventory sites can also include miscellaneous sites added by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDEQ) during the primary contaminant inventory.

Floodplain – This is a coverage of the 100-year floodplains.

Group 1 Sites – These are sites that show elevated levels of contaminants and are not within the priority one areas.

Inorganic Priority Area – Priority one areas where greater than 25% of the wells/springs show constituents higher than primary standards or other health standards.

Landfill – Areas of open and closed municipal and non-municipal landfills.

LUST (Leaking Underground Storage Tank) – Potential contaminant source sites associated with leaking underground storage tanks as regulated under RCRA.

Mines and Quarries – Mines and quarries permitted through the Idaho Department of Lands.)

Nitrate Priority Area – Area where greater than 25% of wells/springs show nitrate values above 5mg/l.

NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) – Sites with NPDES permits. The Clean Water Act requires that any discharge of a pollutant to waters of the United States from a point source must be authorized by an NPDES permit.

Organic Priority Areas – These are any areas where greater than 25 % of wells/springs show levels greater than 1% of the primary standard or other health standards.

Recharge Point – This includes active, proposed, and possible recharge sites on the Snake River Plain.

RICRIS – Site regulated under **Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA)**. RCRA is commonly associated with the cradle to grave management approach for generation, storage, and disposal of hazardous wastes.

SARA Tier II (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act Tier II Facilities) – These sites store certain types and amounts of hazardous materials and must be identified under the Community Right to Know Act.

Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) – The toxic release inventory list was developed as part of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know (Community Right to Know) Act passed in 1986. The Community Right to Know Act requires the reporting of any release of a chemical found on the TRI list.

UST (Underground Storage Tank) – Potential contaminant source sites associated with underground storage tanks regulated as regulated under RCRA.

Wastewater Land Applications Sites – These are areas where the land application of municipal or industrial wastewater is permitted by IDEQ.

Wellheads – These are drinking water well locations regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act. They are not treated as potential contaminant sources.

NOTE: Many of the potential contaminant sources were located using a geocoding program where mailing addresses are used to locate a facility. Field verification of potential contaminant sources is an important element of an enhanced inventory.

Where possible, a list of potential contaminant sites unable to be located with geocoding will be provided to water systems to determine if the potential contaminant sources are located within the source water assessment area.

The final scores for the susceptibility analysis were determined using the following formulas:

- 1) VOC/SOC/IOC Final Score = Hydrologic Sensitivity + System Construction + (Potential Contaminant/Land Use x 0.273)
- 2) 2) Microbial Final Score = Hydrologic Sensitivity + System Construction + (Potential Contaminant/Land Use x 0.35)

Final Susceptibility Scoring:

0 - 5 Low Susceptibility

6 - 12 Moderate Susceptibility

≥ 13 High Susceptibility

1. System Construction

SCORE

Drill Date	NO	
Driller Log Available	YES	1997
Sanitary Survey (if yes, indicate date of last survey)	NO	1
Well meets IDWR construction standards	NO	1
Wellhead and surface seal maintained	NO	2
Casing and annular seal extend to low permeability unit	NO	1
Highest production 100 feet below static water level	YES	0
Well located outside the 100 year flood plain		

Total System Construction Score 5

2. Hydrologic Sensitivity

Soils are poorly to moderately drained	NO	2
Vadose zone composed of gravel, fractured rock or unknown	YES	1
Depth to first water > 300 feet	NO	1
Aquitard present with > 50 feet cumulative thickness	NO	2

Total Hydrologic Score 6

3. Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE 1A

IOC Score	VOC Score	SOC Score	Microbial Score
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Land Use Zone 1A	RANGELAND, WOODLAND, BASALT	0	0	0	0
Farm chemical use high	NO	0	0	0	
IOC, VOC, SOC, or Microbial sources in Zone 1A	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES
Total Potential Contaminant Source/Land Use Score - Zone 1A		0	0	0	0

Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE 1B

Contaminant sources present (Number of Sources)	YES	6	3	3	5
(Score = # Sources X 2) 8 Points Maximum		8	6	6	8
Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants or	YES	5	3	3	
4 Points Maximum		4	3	3	
Zone 1B contains or intercepts a Group 1 Area	YES	2	0	0	0
Land use Zone 1B	Less Than 25% Agricultural Land	0	0	0	0

Total Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone 1B 14 9 9 8

Cumulative Potential Contaminant / Land Use Score 14 9 9 8

4. Final Susceptibility Source Score

15 13 13 14

5. Final Well Ranking

High High High High